

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.  
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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March 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 59, p.m. 65; Humidity...78, 73.

March 20th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 60, p.m. 60; Humidity...87, 69.

No. 8740

號三初月二年子壬

THURSDAY, MARCH 21 1912.

四拜禮 號一廿月三英港香

825 PER ANNUM  
SINGAPORE CORP. 10 CHRY.

TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.
<b>COAL CRISIS.</b>	<b>COAL CRISIS.</b>	<b>IMPERIAL DEFENCE.</b>	<b>CHINA IN TRANSITION.</b>	<b>NEW BATTLE-CRUISER.</b>	<b>BRITAIN'S NAVY.</b>	<b>BRITAIN'S NAVY.</b>
<b>A NEW COMPLICATION.</b>	<b>DISEASE AND REMEDY.</b>	<b>PROFERRED ADVICE.</b>	<b>TROOPS SATISFIED.</b>	<b>RECORD STRENGTH.</b>	<b>IS REDUCTION SAFE?</b>	<b>GERMAN COMMENTS.</b>
[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, Mar. 21, 7.30 a.m. The decision of the Miners Federation has again complicated the situation. The Federation insists upon a minimum of 5/ for adult workers except piece workers, and of 2/ for boys. <b>WILL THE BILL PASS?</b> The Unionist leaders have given notice that they will move the rejection of the Bill. Mr. Balfour is to move the rejection. This is regarded more as a demonstration of protest than as an indication of Unionist determination to wreck the Bill. It is still thought that the Bill will pass. The attitude of the Federation is causing grave anxiety to Ministerialists regarding the fate of the Bill. The Federation says that the Bill must contain schedule rates for hewers in each district and calls upon the Labour Party thus to amend the Bill. <b>NO SURRENDER.</b> Afterwards, a miners' leader interviewed described the position as even more complicated than it was a fortnight ago. "Nothing," he said, "will induce us to give way." <b>RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.</b> London, Mar. 20, 9.5 p.m. The railwaymen's demands include a 25/ minimum for all adults.—Router. <b>IMPORTANT MEETING.</b> London, Mar. 20, 12.15 p.m. The Miners' Federation has held an important meeting and considered the Coal Mines Bill. The general feeling was that there were no insurmountable obstacles to the men resuming work. A conference of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire surfacemen telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stating that unless the minimum is granted to the surfacemen, there would be no settlement. <b>RAILWAYS HARD HIT.</b> London, Mar. 20, 4.55 p.m. The week's decreases in railway traffic total 2571,000. Individual companies' decreases were:—North Eastern 289,000; Midland 283,000; North Western 282,000. The prominent lines are experimenting with oil fuel. <b>HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.</b> A settlement of the immediate crisis is hopefully looked for. The employers believe the men will resume work, but that there will be no guarantee against a fresh strike. <b>PREPARING TO RESUME.</b> The Yorkshire miners are preparing for immediate return, and the Scottish miners have been warned to be in readiness to resume work on Monday. The Sanquhar pits have been reopened. <b>RAILWAYMEN'S PRO-GRAMME.</b> The Amalgamated Railwaymen have announced their intention of submitting a new National programme to the Companies in May.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 6.55 p.m. Mr. Bonar Law considered that the remedy was perhaps worse than the disease. (Cheers). It was evident that the Miners' Union was so powerful that it could bring pressure in order to obtain this boon. If this were true, it was certain that every other trade would strive for a minimum wage. He emphasised that despite promises, Mr. Asquith has given no guarantee to the owners. (Cheers.) <b>COMMENT AND CRITICISM.</b> Mr. Claude Lowther gave notice to move an amendment declining to proceed with the Minimum Bill unless it provides for compulsory arbitration. While the Liberal Press is unanimous in its praise of the Government's ingenuity and statesmanship, the phrases "Colossal Sham" and "Nerveless surrender to the Labour Desperadoes" epitomise generally the comments of the Conservatives, who denounce the lack of safeguards to secure the minimum output and to prevent a recurrence of national strikes. They declare that agitation is already afoot in many unions, especially that of the railwaymen, to obtain a minimum wage. The "Times," however, reminds the critics that the Bill is designed to meet the existing crisis, and not the relations between labour and capital. The paper believes that the country approves the Government's solution. <b>DESIRE TO RESUME.</b> The Miners' Federation meets to-day. Speeches made by some of the leaders last evening indicate that they may insist upon the inclusion of wages schedules, in the Bill, but there is a growing desire among the miners to resume owing to the depletion of the funds of the Unions. This will probably necessitate acceptance. Rioting occurred in Lancashire, Lancashire and Derbyshire yesterday, but was not serious. <b>THE FIRST READING.</b> The first reading of the Minimum Wages Bill was passed, the House not dividing. It is generally understood that the Bill will be passed. <b>GERMAN STRIKE ENDED.</b> The Westphalian strike, which commenced on the 11th inst., has collapsed, the Miners' Unions declaring that the rigorous measures of the authorities and the hostility of the Press make it hopeless to continue. <b>LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED.</b> London, March 20. Mr. Tom Mann, president of the Syndicalist Education League, has been arrested in connection with the prosecution of the newspaper "Syndicalist" on a charge of inciting the troops not to fire on the strikers.—Router.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 8.50 p.m. In his speech on the naval estimates Mr. Churchill, alluding to Imperial Defence, said that it was not for the Admiralty to initiate proposals to the Dominions. Any request for export assistance would be received with the utmost cordiality. "We will do our best," Mr. Churchill continued, "to help them to a wise decision, convenient and agreeable to themselves and of sound military value, based upon the true principles of Imperial Defence. They may be sure that we will inform them of all the facts of our naval policy with the utmost frankness." <b>COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.</b> Referring to the question of associating Ministers of the Dominions with Imperial Defence consultations here, he said that the subject was not free from difficulties, but as time passes it would become less encumbered therewith. In the Committee of Imperial Defence we have machinery of a most comprehensive and most flexible character, which was capable, at any rate in the intermediate stage of the relations of the Motherland and Dominions, of establishing that real intimate connection which ought to exist in matters concerning Imperial Defence between the responsible leaders of opinion in the great Dominions and those concerned in the defence of the Empire. Any advance in that direction would certainly be facilitated by the Government and the Admiralty. (Cheers.) <b>BOILER EXPLOSION.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, March 20. The casualties in the boiler explosion at San Antonio number 33 killed and 50 injured. Dynamite is suspected.—Router.	[Our Own Correspondent] Shanghai, Mar. 21, 9.20 a.m. The troops in the native city have been paid an instalment of wages and have been promised increases. The disturbances are at an end. <b>LOAN OF A MILLION.</b> Bombay, Mar. 21 7.30 a.m. Reuters understands that an Eastern bank, which is participating in the loan of a million sterling to China, is not receiving the support of the British Government.—Router. <b>SALE OF ARMS.</b> Bombay, Mar. 21, 7.30 a.m. Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Charles Bathurst, said that he was not aware of any restrictions imposed on Britishers regarding the sale of arms to the new Chinese Government. They were merely advised to abstain during the revolutionary struggle.—Router. <b>CLASS DISTINCTIONS.</b> Shanghai, Mar. 20. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has announced his intention of removing those class distinctions which have had the effect of isolating the boat people in Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang and other provinces. <b>VOTES FOR WOMEN.</b> A bill for the extension of the franchise to women has been introduced before the Nanking Assembly. <b>TROOPS IN COLLISION.</b> The Kiangsu troops stationed in Nanking have attempted to rob the offices of the department engaged in collecting funds for the Republican Government. The endeavour was frustrated by the Cantonese troops, who repulsed them. <b>THE SIX NATIONS' LOAN.</b> Owing to the objections raised by one of the parties, the question of the foreign loan subscribed to by six nations has been postponed.—"Shat Po."	[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, Mar. 21, 7.30 a.m. The battleship-cruiser Queen Mary, has just been launched at Jarrow. She is the most powerful cruiser in the world.—Router. <b>PERSIA'S REPLY.</b> <b>QUITE SATISFACTORY.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 9.5 p.m. Reuters's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Persia has replied to the English-Russian Note of Feb. 20. The reply is satisfactory on all points.—Router. <b>MORE ESPIONAGE.</b> <b>FOUR ARRESTS.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 6.10 p.m. Three men, supposed to be spies, were arrested last night inside Fort St. Helen, Isle of Wight. Another arrest was made yesterday.—Router. <b>WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE.</b> <b>ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 6.10 p.m. The Women Enfranchisement Bill will be taken on March 28. <b>INCENDIARY PUNISHED.</b> The woman suffragist who set fire to a heap of shavings, which had been saturated with petrol, outside the G.P.O., on March 3 has been sentenced to six months in the second division. The Judge said that the sentence would have been more severe but for the fact that the woman had been ill.—Router. <b>KAISER'S VISITS.</b> <b>START ON FRIDAY.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 12.15 p.m. Reuters's correspondent at Berlin states that the Kaiser starts on his visits on Friday.—Router. <b>THE POSTPONEMENT.</b> London, March 20. The Kaiser's visit to Vienna has been postponed. The postponement is believed to be connected with the ministerial changes.—Router.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 10.20 p.m. Mr. Murray Macdonald in the Commons urged that it was quite safe to reduce the Navy as the German Government's main argument to induce the people to accept additional burdens was based on what Great Britain was doing. <b>MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEW.</b> Mr. Churchill pointed out that the reply to the invitation conveyed in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's prolonged restraint from naval construction, was not a slackening, but a doubling of the rate of German construction. <b>REMOVING UNCERTAINTY.</b> He did not believe that such restraint would now break the spell, but hoped that the moderate though sufficient standard that the Government had set up as a guide and indication would remove uncertainty from our naval policy, and avoid the yearly necessity of prolonged and heated debates in which all sorts of references had to be made to the building of other Powers. He was sure that that did no good. <b>EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.</b> Negotiations had been in progress for some time with Germany for an exchange of naval information, and he would be very glad if they should reach a satisfactory conclusion. "I shall always be ready," went on Mr. Churchill, "to state what ships are building and when they shall be completed, provided I receive reciprocal information. I want to avert illfeeling caused by the suspicion that vessels are being built apart from those officially announced. This would be of great benefit to relations between Britain and Germany."	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 2.5 p.m. The German Press, while moderate in tone, is generally unfriendly to Mr. Churchill. They declare that it will do no harm, as the Germans are unwavering in their determination to have a fleet sufficiently strong to make war a matter of life and death to the enemy attacking. Some of the German papers denounce the "presumption" on the part of Mr. Churchill in instructing the Germans on their naval necessities.—Router. <b>POLITICAL AMALGAMATION.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, March 20. Negotiations are in progress for amalgamating the head quarters of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists.—Router. <b>P. &amp; O. SHARES.</b> <b>REMARKABLE SPURT.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, Mar. 20, 7 a.m. The Peninsular and Oriental S.S. Company's shares have had a remarkable spurt to 285, on the rumour of a general consolidation of Far Eastern shipping interests. The Royal Mail Company's shares have risen to 113.—Router. <b>BOMB EXPLOSION.</b> <b>FOUR KILLED.</b> [Service to the "Telegraph."] Reuters's Oporto correspondent wires that four people were killed and five injured, and four houses demolished in an explosion of bombs in a house where they were being manufactured.

## Shipping

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A Holiday  
at Home,  
and a way  
to get  
there that's  
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do, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Fran-  
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£25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular  
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KOREA .....	18,000	"	"	Apr. 2	1 P.M.
SIBERIA .....	18,000	"	"	Apr. 13	"
MANCHURIA .....	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30	"
MONGOLIA .....	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA .....	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

## INTERMEDIATE.

Persia .....	9,000	"	"	Mar. 28	"
China .....	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile .....	11,000	"	"	"	"

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King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).  
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

[110]

BRITISH INDIA S. N.  
CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
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## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Captain J. B. O'Sullivan, due at  
HONGKONG from RANGOON on 2nd April, will be despatched for  
Kobe same day, at Noon, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates, to be  
followed by S.S. "FULFRA," 4,152 tons, Capt. H. Chidley.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA," will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PE-  
NANG and RANGOON on the 28th March, 1912, at 4 p.m., followed by the  
S.S. "WARDHA" on 10th April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.  
The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and  
are fitted with all modern conveniences.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

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AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215,  
Hongkong, 19th March 1912.

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## Notices

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.  
LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to  
11.50 p.m. every 15 minutes.

## SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

## SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's  
Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

## THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famines Districts with an  
area of 30,000 square miles.  
Two and a half million people  
starving.  
PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-  
BUTION TO-DAY.  
IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.  
Treasury, H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,  
Manager, International Banking Cor-  
poration, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1912.

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## Notice

Victoria  
Dispensary

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CHEMISTS.

CRUIKSHANK'S COUGH  
REMEDY.

A Valuable Remedy for colds,  
Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Diseases  
of the Chest and Lungs. PRICE  
\$1.00 per bottle.

THE  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912.

[129]

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CELLULAR.REGAL  
SHOES  
J. T. SHAW

TAILOR

and  
OUTFITTER.

21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Road.

[130]

## Notices

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Parcels and Cases of any Size, Shape, or Weight forwarded to All Parts  
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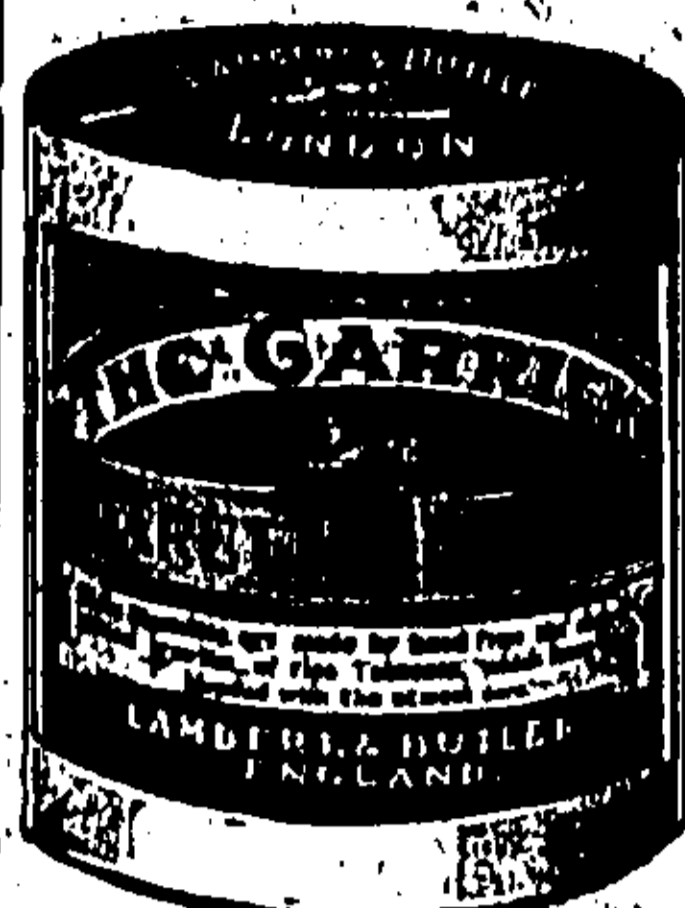
P.O. BOX 250.

8, DUDDELL STREET.

JOHN TAYLOR,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

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GROWTH

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CONSTANT  
MERIT.

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HOLD THE CONFIDENCE OF THEIR SMOKERS.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER,  
ENGLAND.

## NOW READY!!!

OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest  
Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be  
had from dealers or from the undersigned.



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B.

Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO.,  
LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK  
of every description.

Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of  
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-  
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The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in  
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,  
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Agents,  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

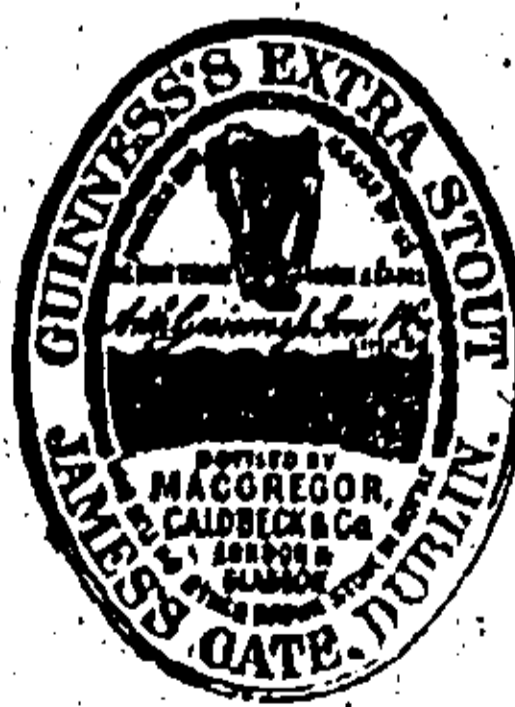
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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## GUINNESS' STOUT,

THE WELL-KNOWN

## "HORSEHEAD,"



BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK  
MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN  
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912

[46]

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Repairing of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.

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[45]

## Entertainments

THEATRE

ROYAL

## CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENT

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S  
COMIC OPERA

## THE GONDOLIERS

ON

THURSDAY,	21st March
FRIDAY,	22nd "
SATURDAY,	23rd "
MONDAY,	25th "
TUESDAY,	26th "
WEDNESDAY,	27th "

AT 9 P.M.

PRICES. \$3, \$2, \$1. Sailors, and Soldiers in uniform  
half price to \$2 and \$1 Sents.

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO CO. Opens on Thursday,  
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1912.

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## VICTORIA THEATRE.

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Will present

THE FARCICAL COMEDY  
TWO MEN FROM JAPAN

EXTRA by special request

## THE TEXAS TOMMY DANCE

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SATURDAY and SUNDAY

## THE GAY MRS. DOLLAR.

MATINEES: SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

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AMATEUR BOXING  
CHAMPIONSHIPS,

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VICTORIA RECREATION  
CLUB,

at the Club Gymnasium, on

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1912,  
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Colony for the following weights:—

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LIGHT. WELTER.

Every facility for training will be  
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ENTRIES to be sent to the Hon.  
Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club,  
Before SATURDAY, April 6th,  
at 5 o'clock p.m.

[231]

BIJOU SCENIC  
THEATRE.

(Flower Street.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m. 9.15 p.m.

THE LATEST PICTURE PLAYS

AND

VIOLA—

THE SISTERS PRICE—

LILIAN.

7.15 p.m. Pictures only. 7.15 p.m.

Lessee and Manager,

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Hongkong, 9th March, 1912.

[267]

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Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for

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ALBERTA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor.

Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

[20]

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NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL  
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SAVE TIME AND FUEL

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[44]

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In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 250 lbs net.

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Hongkong, 14th Aug. 1910.

[45]

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property

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(Rates and Particulars on application.)

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SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1912.

[48]

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

The British Naval Position.  
To-day it is more essential  
than ever that the heart of the  
Empire should be rendered per-  
fectly, or almost perfectly, safe  
from successful attack. To achieve  
this we must concentrate our  
strength in the waters of the  
North Sea, the Channel and the  
north-east Atlantic, and though  
we may deplore the comparative  
weakness of the once powerful  
China and other far distant  
squadrons still we realise the  
necessity for the step. Be-  
sides, the creation of flying  
squadrons of fast cruisers which  
is the latest idea of the authorities  
at Whitehall, will provide the  
protection to our commerce whose  
lack Lord Charles now bewails.  
For this work battleships are not  
designed; they would be far more  
useful nearer home. And after all  
though sentiment enters, we know,  
very largely into all matters, con-  
nected with the Navy, still we  
live in a practical age and we have  
to answer the questions which it  
puts us in practical way—or else  
go under. And we don't think the  
British Empire is going under  
yet awhile despite coal strikes,  
industrial unrest, socialism and  
other bad rushes at present  
afflicting the body politic.

Daily Press.

Mr. Churchill's Speech.  
When the Navy Estimates  
were before the House of Com-  
mons last year a member moved  
a resolution affirming that the  
House viewed with profound re-  
gret the continued necessity for  
the maintenance by Great Britain  
of large armaments, and would  
welcome the establishment of in-  
ternational arrangements under  
which the Great Powers would  
similarly restrict their warlike  
preparations. That resolution was  
passed by 276 votes to 56, and un-  
questionably it represents the gen-  
eral feeling of the country. A great  
step in this direction was taken  
in August last year, when a  
Treaty of Arbitration between the  
United Kingdom and the  
United States was signed at  
Washington. A similar agree-  
ment with Germany is a consum-  
mation devoutly to be wished,  
and one that would undoubtedly  
be welcomed by the British  
people. We regard Mr. Churchill's  
speech in the House of Commons  
on Monday as designed by its  
carefully studied appeal to  
the good sense and sober judgment  
of the mass of the German people  
to create in Germany a public  
sentiment favourable to the  
success of what is understood to  
have been the objects of Lord  
Haldane's recent visit to Berlin,  
and though the comments it has  
evoked in the German Press afford  
small hope that the speech will  
have any immediate effect of the  
nature desired, it certainly can  
do no harm to have Great Britain's  
attitude so clearly defined.

South China Morning Post.

British Navy.

Since those days, a century ago,  
when Nelson gave the impetus to  
British maritime supremacy, a  
strong naval force has been main-  
tained in the Mediterranean, and  
the Lords of the Admiralty,  
whose trust the Navy is, are  
credited with realising fully the  
supreme importance of protecting  
the vast and ever-increasing  
commerce which takes the  
shortest route to and from  
India and the Far East.  
The masterly speech delivered  
on Monday by the First Lord of  
the Admiralty indicates that an  
extensive scheme of redistribu-  
tion is contemplated which, while  
tending to a reduction of British  
warships in the Mediterranean,  
will greatly enhance the strength  
of the defensive forces in Home  
waters. Reuter's telegraphed  
report of the speech is so clearly  
clear upon the point, that it is  
obvious that more rapid con-  
struction is aimed at for defensive  
purposes at Home.

## MYSTERY OF MENELEK.

## Peer's Tour in Abyssinia.

Lord Cranworth, who, it will be remembered, settled in British East Africa some three years ago, has recently arrived in London, having just completed a five months' "tramp" through Abyssinia and the surrounding territory. To a reporter Lord Cranworth described some portion of his journey, and incidentally added his quota to the mystery of King Menelek.

"We went up from the South," said his lordship, "starting from Nairobi, and, naturally, as Abyssinia has not, to my knowledge, been entered from the South before by white men, we went over much new ground. The object of our journey was to endeavour to establish trading relations, if possible, both with the Abyssinians and the tributary tribes, and Mr. Storey, who was with me, represented the Government of British East Africa for that purpose.

**A Waterless Track.**  
"Our first trouble was the 300 miles of desert to be crossed, but, as we carried plenty of water, we got over that all right, and as soon as this waterless track was crossed we found that what we had hoped for was the case, and that there was plenty of cattle. By the way, contrary to expectation, there was a lot of big game in the country we went through, elephants, lions, rhinoceroses abounding.

"We entered Abyssinian territory at Moyali, and went right through to the coast on the North calling on many chiefs on our way. The Boran tribe were most friendly, and willingly agreed to enter into trading arrangements with us. The possession enormous number of cattle, and appear to be very populous and wealthy. Of course, they have not had very much experience of white men, and must have been something of a novelty to them. Certainly they looked up to us in a manner which was in marked contrast to the manner of the Abyssinians themselves, the latter appearing rather to look down on us.

## Emperor in Bandages.

"We met the native doctor who is supposed to be in attendance on King Menelek. He received his medical training in London and spoke English very well. I asked him if it were true that Menelek were really alive, and he frankly acknowledged that he did not know. He went, he told me, every three months to the palace at Addis Ababa, and a figure was brought in to him there. This figure was swathed in bandages from head to foot, and a great mask, in which two holes were cut for the eyes, was fitted over the face. He was always told that this was Menelek, but he did not know, as the whole of the body and head was completely hidden. It is difficult to say what the Abyssinians themselves believe, but I should imagine that the great bulk of the population believe the king is dead. Fighting in the country is very frequent, the Oras, or chiefs of the various tribes, declaring that Menelek is dead, and declining therefore to pay tribute. The Oras of a province appears to collect the tribute all right, but, no longer frightened by the shadow of the great king, keeps it for himself.

"The Crown Prince, a strapping fellow of 16, collects the tribute from the district wherein his 50,000 soldiers give him control, and when I passed through the north a big battle had just been fought between his soldiers and those of the Oras of that district, a battle in which the Royal troops were victorious. I had, through an interpreter, a number of talks with the Crown Prince, and he struck me as being fairly intelligent. Already he keeps a harem, and he never goes out of doors unless accompanied by 5,000 rifles.

**A State of Chaos.**  
"The Abyssinians, though ignorant, seemed to me to be more intelligent than the Boran and other local tribes, who are of a very low order indeed. I saw more land under corn than there is in the whole of the rest of Africa, and even Menelek's subjects took to the idea of trading. The whole country, however, is in a state of chaos, and it is impossible to say, in the absence of any settled government, what will be the result of our visit.

People are downtrodden by the army, some of whom, I may mention, are armed with the latest European rifles. It is commonly supposed that there are upwards of a million rifles in the country, and they are still coming in. If we can get these people to supply us with cattle I do not anticipate there will be any difficulty in getting them to cross the desert, as they could be brought during the wet season, and, as is well-known, African cattle can travel quite a long way without water.

Lord Cranworth is returning, with Lady Cranworth, to his home in British East Africa very shortly, preferring that country, in whose future he strongly believes, to England.

## THE BRITISH THOROUGHBREDS.

Recruits who Promise well at the Stud.

These are prosperous times for English breeders. From all parts of the world there are insistent demands for our thoroughbreds. Prices are advancing all round. Naturally owners of what are called fashionable stallions are not oblivious to this state of things, and so we find stud fees going higher and higher. Mind you, there is a reverse side to this roseate picture. The task of "filling" a moderate horse is just as difficult as ever it was. When I say a "moderate" horse I mean one that did not shine on the racecourse, says a writer in a Home paper. It does not follow that they are not just as worthy of patronage as some of the "swells." Now and again one of them forces himself into prominence. Tredennis is a notable example. His turf record was beneath contempt, and only a few years ago his stud fee was only £5. Then came along his son, Bachelor's Double, who was immediately backed up by Horner's Beauty. Consequently we now find Tredennis run after at 200g.

## A Notable Beginner.

Quite a number of well-known horses are beginning their stud careers this season. One of the most notable is Willonyx. I was privileged to see this son of William the Third at the Egerton Paddock, Newmarket, a few days ago. Here we have a horse who had no chance of distinguishing himself in classic races for the sufficient reason that he was not entered therefor. Had he been given the opportunity the probability is he would not have done anything brilliant at Epsom or Doncaster in 1910. His power had not reached maturity that season; but last season, when a four-year-old, he acquired great fame by winning the Chester Cup, Ascot Stakes, Ascot Gold Cup, the Cesarewitch, and the Jockey Club Cup. In the Cesarewitch he carried the record weight of 9st. 5lb. He stood revealed as one of the greatest stayers, and one of the soundest horses we have seen in recent times.

The ideal of stamina is embodied in Willonyx. Such horses are all too rare, even in England. It is well, therefore, that we should make the most of them when they do come along. Our breeders were quick to appreciate the situation. Within a few hours of the announcement that Willonyx was to go to the stud this season all available nominations to him for the present year were snapped up. The fee was 250 guineas, and at that breeders had to subscribe for three years. Additional nominations can be obtained for 1913 and 1914, but they will cost 300 guineas each.

## The Sundridge Family.

Another beginner at the stud this season is Sunder, who has retired to Mr. S. B. Joel's place at Maiden Erlegh, near Reading. His qualities are, of course, very different from those possessed by Willonyx. Sunder's metier was speed. In his own department he was as brilliant as the son of William the Third, or very nearly so. He is a typical representative of the Sundridge family—vastly more so than Sunstar, who also starts his stud career this season. The latter, of course, is in a state of chaos, and it is impossible to say, in the absence of any settled government, what will be the result of our visit.

stantly, Sunstar's at 300 guineas and Sunder's at 200 guineas.

Other horses, who have just gone to the stud are Bachelor's Double, who at £28, is standing at Mrs. Bailey's place on the outskirts of the city of Lime-ridge; the luckless Seaforth, who was successful as a two-year-old, and who, through an accident, is now blind, or nearly so; he is at the Grandfields Stud, Tipperary, along with Lally, Marajax, Jack Snipe, Magie (who so sensationally defeated Bayardo in the race for the Goodwood Cup), and Dibs, all of whom are at the Compton Stud in Dorsetshire Buckwheat, who is at Highclere; Senseless; quartered at Shevelly, near Newmarket; Howick, who keeps Neil Gow company at Adstock, in Buckinghamshire; and King's Precious, a son of Persimmon, stationed at the Stockwell Stud, where the other morning the first foal born to Bayardo came into the world.

## FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

## A CHANCE FOR EVERY AMATEUR.

The proprietor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" has decided to continue during March his offer of two prizes for the best photographs submitted to the editor by amateur photographers, during the month.

The first prize is one of \$10 and the second is one of \$5.

It has been decided to widen the scope of the competition. To restrict it largely to active life in the Colony excludes many amateurs who are not yet experienced in this class of work. As the whole purpose of the competition is to stimulate interest in photography in Hongkong it has been

felt better to remove all restriction and to

**Give Everyone a Chance.**  
Pictures of active life, then, pictures of still life, pictures recent or pictures taken months ago, pictures of life or scenes in Hongkong or pictures taken in any part of China, pictures taken at home—any picture, general or local, may be sent along if it possesses interest at all. With the competition of so comprehensive a character there is a chance for any amateur photographer in Hongkong to win one of the prizes. The rules of competition appeared in the issue of March 1.

## Photographic Competition Coupon.

March 21, 1912.

I agree to enter the photographic competition on the express understanding that the editor's decision shall be final, and that he may, at his discretion, use the print sent herewith either in the "Hongkong Telegraph" or the "Weekly Telegraph."

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912.

## THE PRIME MINISTER'S TASK.

On successive days the House of Commons has listened to speeches by Ministers dealing with subjects which have something in common. Mr. Churchill dealt with war between nations, the cost of preparing for it, the need for reducing that cost. Mr. Asquith dealt also with war, civil war, industrial war, the results of which are not less terrible though less immediately apparent. In both speeches, too, a precedent was established; by Mr. Churchill in courageously dropping stupid references to "another Power" and boldly naming that Power; by Mr. Asquith in respect that the Bill he introduced proposed to set up a legally established and accepted minimum wage in the mining industry.

We commented here yesterday on the difficulty of Mr. Churchill's task. That of the Prime Minister was not more easy. He had to frame a Bill which should settle, at least for a time, a dispute which was not one between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The differences between the two parties have not been reduced materially though all the ordinary channels of mediation have been tapped. They are apparently irreconcilable, and this task of bringing them even approximately near to each other is a hard and thankless one. Moreover, the Prime Minister had to satisfy not only both sides in the struggle, but also the public; which has been the chiefest sufferer and has a strong right to be considered. Yet, making all allowances for the difficulty of the problem, one is bound to say that Mr. Asquith does not appear to have been courageous in his attempted solution. At best he offers only a make-shift, and the matter is surely not one to be tinkered with. The Bill contains no penal provisions either upon one side or upon the other. It does not compel the mine-owner to open his pits nor the miner to descend into the pit. It is a Bill chiefly notable for what it does not do and we must speak of it mainly in negation.

The chief weakness of the Bill is that, while it is designed to end the present dispute and get the men back to work as early as possible, it has not been framed with an eye to preventing a recurrence of the present trouble. Mr. Claude Lowther, again, put his finger on a fatal weakness when he remarked the absence of any provision for compulsory arbitration. The blunt truth is that Mr. Asquith, not for the first time, has been hampered by thoughts and fears of his allies. He dared not offend the Labour Party seriously, for their support is necessary to him. He dared not go too far with this Bill lest they should follow it up with demands for a general minimum wage Bill, with demands for a right-to-work Bill, from which it is but a step to a right-to-feed Bill. Difficult in itself, Mr. Asquith's task was made doubly so by reason of past coquetting with the labourists. His solution meets the needs of the moment, and that is a matter for satisfaction, but the country would doubtless have much preferred to see him grapple boldly with the problem, not alone in its present phase, but as it may present itself in the near future.

## DAY BY DAY.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience.

## To-day's Paper.

Two interesting articles appear on page 3, one on the British Thoroughbred and the other on the "Mystery of Menok." An account of the career of the distinguished British airman Gilmour, who was recently killed, will be found on page 8.

H.M.S. Astron is expected in port this afternoon.

At the Magistracy this morning, two boys were remanded on a charge of attempting to alter a forged order note with intent to defraud.

A fine of \$25 or one month's hard labour was imposed on a Chinese at the Magistracy this morning for assaulting L. S. Willis in Canton Road, Kowloon, yesterday.

At the Supreme Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Liang Man-hin sued Chung Cheuk-sang to recover \$818.50 being principal and interest on money lent on a promissory note. Judgment for the full amount was entered for the plaintiff.

Lieutenant Brandon's family say that the reports of his attempted escape from the fortress at Wesel are absolutely "false and malicious," and have caused his friends the greatest possible pain and annoyance. It would be interesting to know precisely whether the lieutenant is on parole, or whether he is confined within the fortress. It is generally understood that the latter is the form of detention.

At the Marine Court before Commander Beckwith this morning, Lam Ho, a boatwoman, was fined \$15 for disobeying the lawful orders of the Harbour Master and refusing to stop when called upon. For being on the s.s. Tjibodas without the master's permission, Ip Tsun was fined \$25, while three boatwomen summoned for mooring their craft within 100 yards of low water mark in a prohibited place and during prohibited hours, were fined \$5 each.

## A Distinguished Visitor.

Among the passengers expected by the N. D. L. s.s. Lutzow to-day was Professor Elliott, formerly President of Harvard University.

## The "Yellow Dragon."

The February number of the "Yellow Dragon" is largely occupied by a report of the prize distribution at Queen's College on Feb. 8. As a frontispiece a group of scholarship winners is given.

## The Harbour Shooting Case.

After hearing further evidence yesterday, Mr. Irving adjourned the hearing of the case wherein six men were charged with assaulting the police on the s.s. Sui An on Feb. 28 until Monday next. The evidence was reported fully in the "Telegraph" of yesterday.

## Fodder in the Philippines.

Quartermasters of the United States Army in the Philippines have found it possible to grow forage for their cavalry and the transportation animals in the islands instead of bringing hay and timothy and oats across the Pacific at great expense. The problem apparently has been solved by the cultivation of guinea grass at Jolo, and it is estimated that by the use of the native grass the cost of forage can be reduced to one-fourth or less of its present cost.

## A Gambling Case.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Irving, fifteen men were charged with gambling in a house in High Street, West Point, yesterday. According to the evidence of the police, packs of cards were strewn all over the floor. One of the defendants had been previously convicted and heavily fined for keeping a gambling house.

The man who had been previously convicted was fined \$25 or six weeks, and each of the remainder \$20 or seven days.

The Finance Department of Siam is inviting tenders for the purchase of 56,000 kilogrammes weight of old nickel coins.

It is stated that General Baden Powell, who is now delivering lectures on the Boy Scouts movement in the United States, will probably visit Bangkok in course of his tour round the world.

Placards to the number of 100,000 bearing the words "Beware Hatpins," have been distributed broadcast in Montreal. This is the first step in a movement to abolish the modern feminine danger. The placards were posted on fences, telegraph poles, street cars, and everywhere it was possible to stick one.

"Adipsia," or thirstlessness, is the name given by Professor Schmidt, of Innsbruck University, to a new disease, or rather a newly discovered symptom. Being led to investigate the subject by a chance remark of a patient, he has found that many persons either never feel thirsty or abnormally seldom (oligodipsia). They consequently drink very little, they never perspire even in a Turkish bath or after taking aspirin. The condition is nearly always combined with neurasthenia.

Appropos of the wave of criminality now sweeping over New York, it is interesting to note that exactly 3,500 persons were reported missing to the New York police during 1911, of whom 2,000 were found and restored by the detective force. Approximately 1,000 of the missing persons were women, most of them young girls between the ages of 14 and 20. The total number of persons who have disappeared from New York during the five years 1906-11 and have not been traced is 4934.

## Tokyo Exhibition.

A committee formed in Tokyo in connection with the Great Exhibition originally planned for 1917, which has been abandoned by the Government on account of financial considerations, held a meeting on the 4th instant, when it decided to urge the Government to reconsider its decision. The committee points out that if the original scheme is too costly, the building of the Exhibition might be left to the Tokyo Municipality and the prefectural governments, which in turn might be assisted by private business men. Another meeting of the committee is to be held to ascertain the financial requirements of such an undertaking.

## Japan and the Strike.

As showing the close connection between nations which has come about as the result of the ramifications of commercial development, and the far-reaching effect of modern national crises, it is interesting to note that the indirect effect of the great coal strike has already been felt in Japan. The "Japan Chronicle" understands that a well-known British firm in Kobe has just lost an order amounting to some ¥10,000 on account of not being able to guarantee delivery by a certain date. It is probable that no little amount of business will be lost in the Far East owing to firms being unable to guarantee execution of contracts and delivery while the present crisis continues.

## A Zulu Cause Celebrated.

A case curiously illustrative of the intermingling of East and West in the South African Courts was heard recently by the Native High Court, in which Mgidilana, the son of the Zulu King Mpande, half brother of Cetewayo, the late Zulu King, appealed against the judgment of the magistrate, who ordered him to repay 15 head of cattle to his son-in-law, this being a portion of the lobolo paid to him on his daughter's marriage, owing to the fact that she died six months after the wedding. Mgidilana admitted the general native law for repayment of lobolo in these circumstances, but claimed exemption as a member of the Royal House. The appeal was dismissed, the Judge remarking, however, that he agreed that the claim would not have been enforced in the old days, as the displeasure of a member of the Royal household meant death.

## DISTURBANCE AT A MILL.

## Question of Tiffin Time.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Melbourne, three men appeared on a charge of creating a disturbance at the Hongkong Mill, Causeway Bay, on the 17th inst.

Mr. Walker appeared for the defence, whilst Mr. Beaumont, an official of the firm, appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Beaumont in the course of his evidence said that he had been employed at the mill about eight months.

Until October last it was the custom at the mill to stop the engines from twelve to one o'clock, so that the employees could have tiffin. Since that date the time for meals had been altered to the period of 12.15 to 12.30, but caterers and others were permitted to bring food to the employees who were allowed to dine at the mill. On the date in question when the gate was opened to allow of the men to get their food a disturbance took place outside and the gate was closed. The disturbance was meant to interfere with the working of the mill. It was really a protest against the dinner time being altered. There was also a small gate, and through this people other than professional caterers, such as the members of employees' families, who were delivering food, were allowed to pass in their supplies. When he found that the caterers outside the main gate were excited he thought it wise to close the gate. Some of the workmen had gone out and those assembled outside threatened him with violence. He telephoned for the police and defendants were arrested. He was instructed to ask that the charge against two of the defendants be withdrawn, as his firm only wished to punish one as a lesson to the others, and as a means of preventing a recurrence of a previous disturbance which had been dealt with by the Magistrates. On the day in question he opened the gate about ten minutes past twelve, five minutes earlier than usual.

Mr. Walker: You cannot give any explanation why the caterers refused to pass in the food?—No, I don't understand Chinese. They commenced to call out something I did not understand. The whole thing is not over the food. The food has nothing to do with the case in my opinion.

I put it to you that the large caterers were calling out about the small men crowding round the big gate instead of using the small one. At the time there were only a few people passing food through the small gate. I could not see what was happening on the outside from the inside.

But you state that they were there?—Yes, I could see one or two in closing the gate.

Was the first defendant one?—I could not say. I was not the man who arrested him.

Do you know first defendant?—I have seen him before. He had workers in the mill some time before.

Is he in the habit of bringing food to the workmen?—Yes.

And so far as you know that is his only means of a livelihood?—That is so.

How many people do you say were outside the gate?—I can't say because I was inside the compound. After the gates were opened there were two or three hundred.

Then you don't know much about what happened at all?—Why?

You told me so.—I did not, I have my own business inside.

How many workmen do you employ?—Over 1,100.

Were they inside or outside?—When the engine stopped at 12.15 some went outside and some came to the gate to get their food.

You don't understand Chinese?—No.

And for all that you know the men were calling the others for their food. If I say they were you cannot deny it?—No.

Has there been a disturbance before?—Yes, I have been here before.

I put it to you that the large gate was opened later than usual

on the 17th and that is the cause of the trouble?—Earlier than usual.

But shut in five minutes?—Yes.

And not opened again until later?—No.

About twenty past twelve?—They refused to come in.

Ah! but you don't understand Chinese—I know. But I opened the gate for them to come in and they shut it again and that is a refusal in my opinion. It is a big loss to us to have delay of over an hour and you do not know to what it might lead.

I agree with that.

Mr. Walker then produced witnesses who stated that no threats were made and that the whole trouble was caused because the gate was not opened to time. There was no real trouble, simply confusion because the workmen could not get their food.

Mr. Melbourne said that he could not see where any violence was threatened and he would have to dismiss the case.

## TROUBLE ON A MAIL BOAT.

## Serang's Heavy Sentence.

An interesting case was heard at the Marine Court, when Mahomed Sallum, serang of the coal trimmers on board the R.M.S. India, was charged, at the instance of the Master, George W. Gordon, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, with unlawfully absenting himself from his ship without leave on March 9, and with instigating and combining with all the coal trimmers under his orders to disobey lawful commands, and to force their way out of the ship on the same date.

Defendant pleaded guilty to both counts.

George William Gordon, Master of the India, said that while they were lying in the Shanghai river on the date in question, the defendant, against the direct orders of the chief engineer, left the ship and went on shore, taking all his effects with him. The same order was given by the chief officer, but the defendant went ashore and stayed there until next morning.

Defendant in answer to the magistrate averred that the chief engineer gave him leave to go.

This, however, was explained by that officer, who said he gave defendant leave to go ashore at 1.30 p.m. but at 4.30 he returned and asked for an extension, which was, however, refused. He thereupon said he would go and take all his men with him, which he subsequently did.

Commander Beckwith in sentencing the man to 10 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour on each count, said the case was a serious one and he proposed to make an example of the man as a warning to others. The sentences are to run consecutively, so the prisoner will spend five months in gaol.

## BILLIARDS.

## Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

The fifth and sixth games between the Sergeants of the K. O. Y. L. I. and 83 Company R. G. A. were played last evening; the Artillerymen again proving victorious in both games. Bugle Major Johnson and Gunner Goodman were first to play, the latter beating his opponent by 18. He made breaks of 14 (twice), 13, 11, 15 and 23, the Bugle Major making 11, 16 and 13.

The second game was between Sergt. Holliday, 83 Coy. R. G. A., and Sergt. Darwin, K. O. Y. L. I. Holliday won by 107. His best breaks were 12, 11, 28 and 22 against Sergt. Darwin's 10 and 13. Scores:—

83 Coy. R. G. A.  
Gunner Goodman ..... 250  
Sergt. Holliday ..... 250  
Sergt. K. O. Y. L. I.  
Bugle Major Johnson ..... 232  
Sergt. Darwin ..... 143

In order to encourage the study of human flight a prize of £500 has been offered in Paris for the first person who succeeds in flying thirty feet with apparatus propelled only by muscular force.

## FIGHTING AT CANTON.

The following was sent by our correspondent yesterday, too late for inclusion in our issue of last night:—

Ho Ching-kwong in command of 400 troops of the regular forces arrived at Whampoa early yesterday morning to watch the movements of the disaffected troops of Wong Wo-shun, who were guarding the Yu-shu forts. The regular forces took up their posts in a school at Tsing Ka village. Unfortunately the forts guarded by Wong Wo-shun's soldiers commanded the posts of the regular troops who at first were roughly handled by the revolutionary soldiers. A great number of them were killed by shells discharged from the forts. The news of the outbreak quickly reached Canton and Commander Li Fook-lam (Li Tung-tung) and his troops, with several field guns, hurried to the scene by express train. The regular troops were thus encouraged.

At this stage the tide of battle turned. At a late hour news was sent by wireless to the Governor-General reporting the victory of the regular forces. Several hundred revolutionary soldiers were killed.

## Warning to Mariners.

On account of the possible danger from flying bullets to navigators of the West River, shipping men are warned by the authorities to use the back reaches. We are unable to secure confirmation of the statement that a captain on board one of the river steamers was wounded in the head by a stray shot.

## RUMOURED SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION.

## Effect in the Pacific.

Touching the telegram on page 1 about the rumoured consolidation of Far Eastern shipping interests, we learn on enquiry in shipping circles, that such a change would have little effect on Pacific lines.

As far as can be gathered the proposal to consolidate will only effect lines to the Far East, passing through the Suez Canal, and will leave untouched the principal Pacific lines.

## THE GONDOLIERS.

## A Bid for Success.

At the last annual general meeting of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, it was indicated in unmistakable terms that unless substantial support were afforded them in their production this season the Club would have to cease its existence. Judging from the dress rehearsal last night, there can be no doubt that the A.D.C. is at least making a very high bid to continue its career, and a "Telegraph" representative who witnessed, with many others, the performance realized the justice of the claim that the Colony possesses quite a fair amount of histrionic talent.

The "Gondoliers" is by no means the easiest of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas. The tuneful music is such as can only be undertaken by good vocalists, while the "book" affords opportunities in many of which are lost to the average amateur. To say that the members have gripped most of these is, in its way, the fullest praise possible, while some of the artistes have already clearly indicated that they are out to do big things to-night and onwards.

Only words of praise can be spoken of the staging and the scenery. The dresses are admirable and together with good scenic settings afford many fine pictures in the course of the play.

## HUGHES COMEDY CO.

Another good house greeted the production of "In Society" by the Hughes Musical Comedy Company at the Victoria Theatre last night. A treat is promised to-night in "Two Men from Japan," which is described as an eminent "mirth-producers." By special request the "Texas Tommy Dance" will be given.

## TELEGRAMS.

## OUR LATE GOVERNOR.

## ARRIVAL AT SINGAPORE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)  
Singapore, Mar. 21, 1.5 p.m.  
Sir Frederick Lugard has called on the Governor.  
Lady Lugard is still ill, and was unable to leave the ship.

## PLANTATION TRAGEDY.

## COOLIES KILL EUROPEAN.

(Our Own Correspondent.)  
Singapore, March 21, 1.5 p.m.  
At the Shamsan Estate at Pulau Bulang a European named Bastianne has been cut to pieces by Javanese coolies.  
Another European named Bellow was seriously injured.  
The coolies objected to work overtime. Fifty of them have escaped to the jungle.

## BRITAIN'S NAVY.

## SQUADRON FOR MALTA.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, Mar. 21, 7.30 a.m.  
Speaking in the House of Commons, on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Churchill, in reply to a question, said that a cruiser squadron would be permanently based at Malta. The dockyard there would be kept in a regular state of efficiency. — Reuter.

## DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

## Reception at Nanking.

A reception, notable in the social life of the Nanking foreign community, was held on March 16, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bullock, in honour of ex-President Sun and his Cabinet, by the Nanking Association. The ex-President's party included the returned delegates from Peking, Yuan Shih-kai's representatives, the Governor of Nanking and various Cabinet Ministers.

The attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Bullock was prettily decorated with ferns, flowers and flags, the latter representing the Republic of China, and the United States of America, Great Britain and Germany. After the first greetings, the children of the community were presented to the ex-President, all receiving a hand-shake and a kindly word. There were present over twenty Chinese and 100 foreigners, including the British, American and German Consuls, the Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the Nanking Association, to whom in large measure was due the success of the occasion, and other members of the foreign community, besides several visitors who happened to be in Nanking. There were no formal speeches, but conversation, music and refreshments made the time pass swiftly. The ex-President by his dignity, simplicity and evident force of character won the admiration of all who met him.

Mr. U. S. Surya Prakash Rao, writing in the "Hindu Spiritual Magazine," says that the impossible becomes possible to the man who has practised steady gaze! A French peasant, he asserts, was able to kill small birds by steadily looking at them. But the most striking story is that of an opera singer who, under the Second Empire, was a great favourite with the public. Although he was a man of small intellect, he had a wonderful voice and an eye which slew. One of his greatest successes was his rendering of the "Curse" aria in an opera called "King Charles VI." During the singing of this aria, if his eye fell accidentally upon any one in the audience or on the stage, that person died! After he had killed a scene shifter, the leader of the orchestra, and an unfortunate merchant from Marseilles, the opera was excluded from the repertoire. The writer of the article says the science and practice of "the gaze" is known among the Hindus as "Trataka Yoga." The practice gives you whatever you can desire.

## THE MINIMUM WAGE.

## What the Miners Demand.

In view of the Coal Mines Bill, it is useful to recall what the demands of the miners are. The present agitation had its origin in the controversy about abnormal places. There are workings in many collieries in which, owing to geological faults in the strata, rushes of water, broken roofs, low seams, and other causes men are unable to "get" sufficient coal to bring them in an average wage. It is the custom of nearly every colliery for the colliery officials to make allowances for these conditions and to add something by way of compensation to the weekly wage of the men working under them. The men condemn this procedure as unsatisfactory, and contend that the system should be regularized by the establishment in each colliery of a fixed minimum wage, to be paid to men in abnormal places irrespective of the amount of coal sent to the surface.

## The Individual Minimum.

This was their original plan, but it has now been abandoned in favour of a much more comprehensive one. The arrangement proposed with respect to abnormal places is now sought to be applied to all places in all collieries. In other words, an individual fixed minimum wage is asked for every coal-getter whether he works in an abnormal place or not, and whatever wages he may be entitled to receive at piece-work (or tonnage) rates. The latest schedule of proposed minimum wages is the following, which was adopted at the miners' conference in London on February 2:—

Yorkshire, 7s. 6d.	Somersetshire, 4s. 11d.
Lancashire, 7s. 11d.	Bristol, 4s. 11d.
Midland Federation, 6s. 7d.	Cumberland, 6s. 6d.
Derbyshire, 7s. 11d.	Scotland, 6s.
11d. to 7s. 6d.	South Wales, 7s.
Nottinghamshire, 7s. 6d.	11d. to 7s. 6d.
Northumberland, 7s. 6d.	Northumberland, 7s. 6d.
North Wales, 6s.	6s. to 7s. 2d.
Leicestershire, 7s. 2d.	Derbyshire, 11d.
2d.	Forest of Dean, 11d.
South Derbyshire, 6s. 6d.	Cheltenham, 11d.
6s. 6d.	Cheltenham, 11d.

## Position of the Owner.

The owners at the joint national conference on February 7 made the following statement, setting forth their attitude towards the minimum wage demands:—

The owners are prepared to assent to the proposition that each person in their employment should receive a fair day's work, but are convinced that the principle of payment in proportion to the amount of work performed is the only one which can be applied successfully in the case of coal-getters.

They are aware that there are cases in which, owing to difficulties arising in consequence of exceptional conditions in the working place, a man, while doing his best, is unable to earn what he would under ordinary circumstances. In such cases the owners recognize the necessity for special consideration, and are willing to discuss with the workmen the means by which this shall be ascertained.

As a matter of fact the coal-owners in the areas of four of the five conciliation boards—South Wales, Durham, Scotland, and Northumberland—have hitherto taken up the position that an individual minimum wage is an impracticable proposal, and that its adoption would seriously interfere with the working of the collieries and would affect the coal trade disastrously.

In the area of the English Conciliation Board, however—roughly the whole of England, except Northumberland and Durham, with the addition of North Wales—the coalowners have formulated the terms upon which they would be willing to accept the principle of the minimum wage. The English coalowners propose, with regard to coalgetters, that (where no agreement exists, as it does in Derbyshire and Warwickshire) the rate for abnormal places shall be 7s. 11d. They propose, further, that the rate for other workings shall be 1s. less than the rate for abnormal places, and they put forward suggestions as for dealing with "malingerers," for settling disputes, and for excluding the

aged and infirm from the minimum wage arrangement.

Numbers of the Miners.  
We give below the estimated number of miners employed in the various coalfields in England and Wales and the output of coal for the year 1910, the last year for which official returns are available:—

	No. of Miners	No. of Salfes	No. of Miners
Scotland.....	112,206	26,667	509
Newcastle District.....	96,148	23,080	240
Durham District.....	88,827	21,064	252
Yorkshire and North Midlands.....	190,206	47,918	620
Lancashire.....	89,246	10,880	207
Ireland.....	568	157	17
Liverpool and North Wales.....	55,88	13,829	216
South Wales.....	181,261	81,091	689
Midland and Southern District.....	84,441	20,701	558
Total.....	818,981	201,026	8,250

1,019,407

## Funds of the Unions.

The numbers of miners who are members of the various miners' unions together with the estimated amount of the funds available for strike purposes, are as follows:—

District.	Members	Funds
South Wales.....	180,000	150,000
Durham.....	100,000	400,000
Yorkshire.....	80,000	100,000
Scotland.....	75,000	250,000
Lancashire and Cheshire.....	55,000	80,000
No. 10thumberland.....	35,500	80,000
Midland Federation.....	32,500	74,000
Derbyshire.....	30,000	400,000
Nottingham.....	30,000	220,000
North Wales.....	9,500	15,000
Cleveland.....	9,500	10,000
Cumberland.....	5,500	2,000
Leicestershire.....	5,500	20,000
Somerset.....	4,000	10,000
South Derbyshire.....	3,000	15,000
Forest of Dean.....	3,000	10,000
Bristol.....	2,000	5,000
Total.....	610,700	2,167,000

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

## Washington, March 11.

Advices received from Mexico City are most alarming. The American legation has applied to the Washington Government for guards. Despatches received at the State Department from the United States Ambassador in Mexico contain the information that a secret conference of all the foreign diplomats in the city was held and that as a result of the conference guards have been asked for all the foreign legations. This action was taken in view of the chaotic conditions in the country and city. The armies of the revolutionists are approaching Mexico City and the worst sort of anarchy prevails.

## March 14.

All the papers in the case of General Ainsworth have been turned over to the House of Representatives by the President. The papers were not demanded by the House but simply requested and the President readily extended the courtesy.

The United States is still doing everything possible to preserve the strictest neutrality between the warring factions in Mexico and especially to prevent the war of the insurgents from being carried over the American border. There is an effort being made to do. Yesterday, following a conference with the President the Foreign Relations Committee of the House introduced in the House a measure intended to prevent the shipment of arms into Mexico from the United States. The bill is designed to stop the gun running of the filibusterers and anti-Madero forces.

In New York the temperature for the second time this winter fell below zero on February 11, while in the northern parts of the State as much as 70 deg. of frost were registered. In Virginia and in Maryland the spell of continuous frost has been of an almost unprecedented duration.

## CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 19.  
The Provisional Council has submitted to the Governor-General three resolutions, passed by the members at a recent meeting, relative to the reorganization of affairs after the recent revolt.

They recommend that the police department should be directed by the Governor-General to ascertain the number of persons accidentally killed, and to furnish estimates as to the extent of damages sustained by various buildings in order that compensation may be granted. It is also suggested that revolutionary troops should now be drafted out of the city to ensure peace.

Chang Hoi-wan has made suggestions for dealing with the question of soldiers whose services are no longer required and are unable to obtain civilian employment. He thinks that they may be usefully employed in the development of Whampoa and Pratas Islands, the pulling down of the City Walls, and the building of a further Bund.

According to Chang the maintenance of peace should be in the hands of the police and not the soldiers. The inauguration of a force of citizen soldiery would, he thinks, be a means of affording any extra help that the police might need.

The Canton Mint is now turning out the newly designed coins, at the rate of \$10,000 per diem. Old coin is being recalled and reminted.

## March 19.

On March 18, 130 members of the Canton Provincial Council attended a meeting to consider what steps should be taken against Lin Kik-chun, who commenced the trouble in Swatow. It was decided to ask for an enquiry and the punishment of Lin.

Dealing with the resignation of the Governor-General, the Council expressed the opinion that he should still retain his position, and ridiculed the idea of recalling Wu Han-man. If the Governor-General persists in his resignation it is suggested that Wong Ching-wai be asked to return.

## March 20.

A telegram reached here to-day from Dr. Sun Yat-sen enquiring for particulars of the revolt of Wong Wo-shun and expressing regret at the occurrence. Dr. Sun thinks of visiting Canton to adjust matters.

The Governor-General has given orders for the arrest of the publisher of the "Chung Sheung Wui Po" (the organ of the Chamber of Commerce.) The publication of this journal will also be permanently suppressed. It appears that on the eighteenth and nineteenth "Wui Po" articles denouncing Chan Kwang-ming and the heads of the military and naval departments were published in this journal. These articles dealt with the recent revolt of Wong Wo-shun and held Chan Kwang-ming and the heads of these two departments responsible for the loss of lives and the destruction of properties. The Governor-General considered these articles seditious and capable of creating a breach of public peace. Besides the arrest of the publisher and the suppression of the paper, the offices of this paper were sealed up.

## UPTON SINCLAIR'S BETTER HALF.

Finds Another Affinity.

A New York message dated Feb. 19 says:—Mrs. Upton Sinclair has ended her romance with Harry Kemp. The Kansas poet doesn't make enough money to support her in comfort she told him over the telephone yesterday, and, besides, she said she has met a man she loves more than she does Harry. She was very sorry she said, but her ideals had changed considerably of late. "It's all right, Meta," the poet told her. "It's all right," his voice choked. "If you've found a man you love more, don't think of me. Good-bye and God bless you." So ended a guileless poet's first lesson in love.

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## Today's Advertisement

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1912, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,  
(Sgd.) E. B. HALLIFAX,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1912. [240]

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 MOJI ...  
 MANILA ... LOONGSANG ... Saturday, 30th Mar., 2 P.M.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG ... FOKSANG ... Monday, 1st April, Noon.  
 & CALCUTTA ...  
 RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).  
 The steamers "Kut-nag," "Namsang" and "Fok-sang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, via Chingwantao.  
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudit, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.  
 Telephone No. 216. General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1912. [8]

"SHIRE" LINE OF  
STEAMERS LD.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
 For Steamers DATE OF DEPARTURE.  
 LONDON & ANTWERP ... DEN OF GLAMIS ... 6th April.  
 LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP ... FLINTSHIRE ... 10th May.  
 Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.  
 Does not carry Passengers.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1912. [94]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,  
AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF  
 THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
 AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
 HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.  
 WEEK-END SERVICE.

Commencing on the 30th instant and until further notice a Week-End Service will be arranged. The s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" will leave Hongkong at 10 P.M., on SATURDAY, 30th instant; for Canton and the s.s. "HONAN" will depart from Canton at 4 P.M., on SUNDAY, 31st inst.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651  
 HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th MARCH.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.  
 N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
 This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

## FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 598 Tons, and "NANNING," 599 Tons.  
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
 Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
 COMPANY, LIMITED,  
 HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),  
 Opposite the Bank of China.

[80]

## Shipping

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)  
 PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations.	Steamers.	Sailing Dates.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT- WERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SOER- BAYA & PORT SAID ...	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moore, T. 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., D'light. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, Yokohama, Omi, & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. S. Wada, T. 7,000 SANUKI MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 26th March, at Noon. TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE ...	KUMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Kon, T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 29th Mar., from KOBE
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE via MANILA, THUR- SDAY, ... TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE, ...	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April at Noon WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Noon.
KOBE & YOKO- HAMA, ...	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamazaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 28th March, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, ...	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, ...	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Machida, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 25th March.
SHANGHAI, ...	TOSA MARU, Capt. T. Sato, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.

† Cargo only.  
 ‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.  
 The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:  
 KIRIN MARU ... Tons 4,000 ... Capt. Daguichi ... March 28th.

## 1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moses	Mar. 27th.
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamazaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	Mar. 26th.
SANUKI MARU	7,000	T. Iriawa	April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	April 23rd.
INABA MARU	7,000		May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN" ... 22nd	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... 23rd	Mar., M'night.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" ... 24th	8 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN" ... 26th	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA" ... 28th	4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... 30th	D'light
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" ... 30th	M'night.

## DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly-qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft. SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Oshana, Linan, Chinkiang), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
 N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.  
 These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 24.  
 Hongkong, 21st March, 1912. [1]

## Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
 Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."  
 EAST ASIATIC SERVICE;  
 Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
 via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
 to  
 Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Rits, and all North and South American Ports.

## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. SAOHSEN ... 18th Mar. " O. F. LAEISZ 2nd April " SITHONIA ... 10th April " SCANDIA ... 16th April " BAYERN ... 8th May. For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. SUEVIA ... 24th Mar. For Marseilles, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. PREUSSEN ... 24th Mar. For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 7th April For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SAOHSEN ... 27th April For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. O. J. D. ABLERS ... 5th May.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,  
 Hongkong Office. [12]

Hongkong, 19th March, 1912.

HONGKONG—  
PHILIPPINES.  
PHILIPPINES  
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Cioiby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	THURSDAY, 21st March, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
 GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 19th March, 1912. [14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
 JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Titaroom	JAVA	—	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Mar.
Tjilivong	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	—	JAVA	1st half April.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half April.	JAPAN	1st half April.
Tjimali	JAVA	2nd half April.	JAVA	2nd half April.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.  
 For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
 York Building.  
 Telephone No. 375 [15]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe. PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.  
 INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.  
 The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz).  
 Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
 K. MATSUDA, Agent.  
 (KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

## KUHN

AND  
 KOMOR.

Art Curio Dealers.

INSPECTION INVITED  
 A. KUHN,  
 Proprietor.

## FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG  
 TELEGRAPH."

## LOG BOOK.

## Economy in Steering Engines.

In the new Orient liner Orama, which left London on November 10 on her maiden voyage to Australia, there is an auxiliary or alternative steering gear of the electro-hydraulic type associated with the names of Dr. Hele-Shaw and Mr. Martineau, which was described and illustrated at the spring meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects this year. The makers of both the ordinary steam gear and that of the new type—the two, however, having a working association—are Messrs. John Hastie & Co., Kilblain Engine Works, Greenock, and from tests with the gears made while the vessel was undergoing speed trials and on her voyage to the Thames, it is understood that the power required to steer her on a course was found to be only a little over 2 h.p. This, it can readily be understood, represents an enormous saving in a vessel of the size of the Orama. The absence of lost motion between the steering wheel on the bridge and the rudder was exceedingly marked, and it was found that a very much smaller amount of motion of the steering wheel was required to steer the vessel.

## Japan's Shipping Trade.

An Osaka journal states that unprecedented activity prevails in the Japanese shipping trade. No fewer than 108 steamers owned by individuals and small companies are under charter, the aggregate tonnage so employed being 235,970.

Charter rates average Yen 2.50 per ton and the periods are from six to twelve months, whereas last year charters were only made for from two to four months. Freight rates between Yokohama and Moji are being quoted at 80 sen per ton against 60 sen in average years at this season, which is usually unfavourable for shipping.

The transportation of coal for the use of the Government railways during the next fiscal year will commence late this month. The shipment of timber from Hokkaido is checked by the scarcity of steamers.

Of the 108 vessels referred to above as under charter, 31 are hired by shipping merchants, 28 by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 12 by Chinese merchants, 10 by European merchants, 9 each by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 4 by the military authorities, 3 by the Railway Board, and 2 by the Mitsui Bishi Company.

Steamers leaving Calcutta for British ports are carrying as much bunker coal as they can possibly stow, and some of them under instructions from Home will fill up their bunkers at such coaling stations as they touch at on their voyage. The idea is to ensure some stock of coal at least being on board when they reach their destination. The effect of the mining strike has plainly made itself felt in eastern waters.

The "Cablenews American" that states according to a report which was circulated on March 15, the Insular Auditor has disclosed a startling condition of affairs in the property division of the bureau of public works, uncovering a shortage in property amounting to over hundred thousand pesos. According to a government official interviewed by a "Cablenews American" reporter this shortage exists principally in the Nozalede Yard, the principal supply station of the bureau.

It is announced that an Arctic expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History and a number of prominent men, will start in the coming summer to explore and map out the new land which Rear-Admiral Peary saw from Cape Thomas Hubbard in 1906 and named Crocker Landing. Mr. George Borup and Mr. Donald MacMillan, both of whom accompanied Admiral Peary on his final expedition to the North Pole, will lead the expedition, for which the sum of \$10,000 is being raised. The expedition will return in 1914.



